

LIMANTOUR AND MADERO GO

WHETHER NOT TOLD, BUT WILL VISIT FOR MEXICO.

and is not going by way of Washington. Nobody knows where Gustavo Madero went. Finance Minister Salas is a Viceroy of Catechism.

The Mexican Minister of Finance, José Limantour, left the Hotel Plaza at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"Is Señor Limantour going to Mexico?" one of his party was asked.

"Yes."

"Will he stop off at Washington?"

"No," was the reply after some hesitation. "Now, please don't ask any further questions about Señor Limantour's movements."

Gustavo Madero, brother of Francisco, leader of the insurgents, and of Gustavo Madero who has been at the Afor for some time, said last evening that Gustavo Madero had left town yesterday and that none of the four remaining Maderos still at the Afor knew where Gustavo had gone. Dr. Vasquez Lopez, head of the insurgents at Washington, returned to Washington early yesterday morning.

Just before Señor Limantour left, the Afor reported submitted to him a number of questions. One of the questions was:

"Do you know anything about the demand of the United States that Blatt and Converse, American citizens alleged to have been arrested by Mexicans on American soil and now imprisoned in Mexico, be released?"

"I have read about the matter in the newspapers, but as you can readily understand, I cannot deal with it as an official representative of the Mexican Government, because I am not here in that capacity. The matter will be handled through the proper departments in Washington and Mexico city."

"Has the Mexican Government made any demand on the United States Government concerning the participation of Americans in the insurrection, or will it demand to be made?"

"No," has been made to my knowledge, and I do not know that any will be made. As I have said in several previous statements, what my Government most desires is that the source of supplies in the United States to the insurgents in Mexico, whether they be Mexicans or Americans, shall be cut off absolutely at the earliest possible date."

"Has the Mexican Government made demands of any kind on the United States?"

"Yes. We asked that the men-of-war be withdrawn from the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Mexico. My Government was naturally pleased with the prompt response which your Government acted in this matter. My Government also asked for an examination of the mobilization of the troops at San Antonio, Tex."

"Two days after the Mexican Minister left town, one of his representatives handed out to the reporters a sort of farewell address, in which Señor Limantour first complimented the United States Government for their efficiency in quoting his replies to questions in which he stated the statement continues in part:

"Upon reaching New York I learned that during my absence in Europe there had been frequent and persistent rumors that I would return to Mexico, and that if I did it would not be to assume the duties of the office but to try to acceptably for some years. It affords me pleasure, gentlemen, to say to you that I am returning to Mexico to assume the duties of my office."

"I make an earnest plea for the cooperation with Mexico of the press of the United States. It may seem to you untrue, but I am nevertheless convinced that except for the cooperation of the press in Mexico, the cause of the United States and the cause of the American people would be lost."

"I cannot speak too highly of the results he has accomplished. He has shown himself to be a man of great force, full of an earnest desire to accomplish worthy things, and his high regard and friendship for the United States is a source of great satisfaction to me."

"I know from many sources and careful inquiry that in the city of Nashville and throughout the State of Tennessee, the highest regard and friendliest esteem by many, if not all, of the most influential and financial leaders of that section of the country. I am pleased to note that he is fast making like associations here."

"I know that through his instrumentality Mr. Carnegie and his business representative, Mr. Franks, are manifesting an interest in the Carnegie Trust Company, which they did not feel prior to the election of Mr. Carnegie as President of the company."

"Through Mr. Carnegie's influence two have been identified with the Carnegie Trust Company such men as Mr. Martin J. Condon, president of the American Snuff Company and active leader in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company."

"Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., son-in-law of Mr. Henry Phipps, Mr. George D. Crabbs of Cincinnati, president of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company and a member of the executive committee of the Carnegie Trust Company."

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Smooth as Silk

with a free, clear draught that makes every puff a pleasure.

Royal Bengals Cigars

are as clean as a whistle. The kind of cigars you smoke with a relish.

A Box of
10 for 15 Cents

Get them—INSIST if you must—but get them.

GRAND JURY SUMMONS ROBIN

Continued from First Page.

Brower. "I cannot believe the others did not know what was going on. I tell you that if Robin ever gets on his feet he will come back to me. I think that if any one has done wrong he should stand for it and not put it up to any one else."

Robin himself explains why Morris came to make to Brower the representations that Brower puts in the affidavit.

"When I was home under opiate," says Robin, "Morris came to me and told me that the examiners were at the Northern Bank. He said that Vice President Wood was away attending to a sister who was dying, but that they had to get Wood to clear up matters at the bank. I said, 'For God's sake, don't bother that man while his sister is on her deathbed. If they want to know anything let them put it up to me.' That was the sole basis for Morris's representations."

Robin added that he was determined to bring justice on the real malefactors—those who have so cleverly manipulated themselves out and me into the toils of the law."

Taken in connection with the fact that on March 23, 1910, the Carnegie Trust Company got its first deposit, \$300,000, from City Chamberlain Hyde, a letter that Jordan J. Rollins wrote to Hyde in behalf of William J. Cummins, the actual head of the Carnegie Trust Company, had a good deal to do with the matter.

Mr. Rollins sent out the following reply:

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MAYOR'S ADVICE TURNED DOWN

EXPRESSMEN REFUSE TO WORK PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

They Postpone General Strike Call, However, and Will Try to See Mr. Gaynor About a Settlement—More Wagon Drivers Mobbed—Three Men Held for Felony.

Mayor Gaynor, after he had been visited yesterday by William H. Ashton, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and asked to intervene in the strike of the Adams Express Company's drivers and helpers, guaranteed that if the strikers appointed a committee of three to wait on him with their grievances and went back to work at once their grievances would be rectified.

The proposition was not accepted. The men in Jersey City and Manhattan appointed committees to submit their complaints to the company and the Mayor is to be notified, but the men will remain on strike in the meantime.

When Ashton left Mayor Gaynor's office yesterday he had a conference in his office with William D. Guthrie and Francis S. Bangs, lawyers for the company. Then the Mayor sent this letter to Ashton:

DEAR SIR: If the striking men of the Adams Express Company will appoint a committee of three to wait on me and present their grievances against the company and then go back to work immediately this day and then have the committee wait on me and present their grievances I will entertain the said grievances and in the case of any substantial grievance I will present it to the company and I have assurance from the company which obligates me to say that such grievance will be rectified.

If this is done immediately I have no doubt that the strike will be settled to the satisfaction of everybody. I write this to you because I found you to be a man of intelligence and moderation in the former strike.

As soon as Ashton received this letter he called meetings of the strikers. Before he went to the Manhattan meeting in Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh street, he said he considered the proposition a good one and that it ought to be accepted. The meeting, however, voted against returning to work and for the appointment of a committee of three to present the grievances to the company.

Ashton and a Manhattan committee then went to Jersey City, where the drivers and helpers were waiting in Deane's Hall, Grove and Fifth streets. The proposal for the men to return to work was rejected at this meeting also and it was decided to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with the Manhattan committee in trying to get a conference with the Mayor or officials of the company.

Today, action in the way of extending the strike to other companies was held back until the joint committee reports.

"But for the intervention of the Mayor a strike of the Wells Fargo and United States Express companies' men would have been ordered for to-morrow," Ashton said. "In case the company refuses to confer with the committee and remedy the grievances the strike will extend to the other companies."

Ashton said later he had a conference with the executive committee of the local unions of the other companies with a view to taking quick action in case the company refused to confer with the committee or remedy the alleged grievances.

In Jersey City, it was stated, the police department was preparing for possible trouble.

Attacks on Manhattan strike breakers were continued yesterday and several rioters were arrested. Three hundred men and boys surrounded a car belonging to the company which left the stables in East Fifty-sixth street and threw bottles, stones and pieces of wood, some of which went through the tarpaulin cover and cut the driver's hand.

The driver whipped the horses to a gallop and at Fifty-second street policemen split the crowd and arrested three men. A woman was accused of being a block further on and the driver and guards abandoned their seats and fled. The harnesses were cut and packages scattered about. The driver, who was arrested, was William Conlin, a driver's helper; David Brown, a driver, and Thomas Murphy, a schoolboy. The men were fined and the boy was sent to the Children's Court.

William T. Jerome urged in the Tombs court that men accused of assaults on drivers be held for inciting to riot, a felony under the laws of the city. He ordered conduct, which is a misdemeanor. Magistrate McAdoo at first did not agree with Mr. Jerome, but later when the charges were brought against the driver for attacking a grocery wagon of Francis H. Leggett & Co. and with 300 others chasing the driver from the Pennsylvania ferry to Cortlandt street, he changed his mind and held them for trial on charges of inciting to riot.

The Adams Express Company reported a steady improvement in business. A representative of the company said that its officials took no stock in the threats of a general strike. The company would not recognize any committee but one of its own employees.

Col. Michael J. Reagan and John J. Bealin of the State Board of Arbitration conferred early in the day with Charles McKay, general manager of the company, at a conference with the men.

Mr. McKay said the company would be willing to meet a committee of its employees but would not accept such a committee. There were fewer wagons sent out in Jersey City than on Tuesday. The agents of the strikers have been appealing to merchants not to accept freight delivered from the Adams Express Company's wagons.

James Mulligan, charged with manslaughter in the first degree for participating in the killing of John C. Varner, a city engineer, who was attacked and stabbed by striking expressmen on Seventh avenue on the night of October 31 last, was put on trial before Judge Nathan in Part V of General Sessions yesterday. Seven of the jury were chosen.

The District Attorney's office learned yesterday that Alfred Taylor, who is one of the principal witnesses in the case, had gone to Philadelphia. Efforts will be made to bring him back.

Varner was going on a hunting trip and was followed by strikers who thought that because he carried a gun he was a strike breaker. They killed him. Alfred Langston and John C. Varner, who were indicted with Mulligan, will be tried later. Mulligan has said that Langston stabbed Varner.

SOCIALISTS PLAN BIG FIGHT. Will Contest Every Constituency in Germany at Next Elections.

BERLIN, March 15.—The *Vorwaerts* prints an analysis of the votes cast in nineteen by-elections for members of the Reichstag since 1907.

It shows that the Socialist vote in the districts has increased by 35,861 and then announces that the Socialists will contest every constituency in the empire at the coming election.

Waterpout Comes Ashore. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROMA, March 15.—A waterpout of Viareggio unroofed a number of buildings and wrecked many fishing smacks to-day.

It has orders to seize American walrus hunters who have been infesting the forbidden waters.

persons are reported to have been killed.

GERMANY IS WILLING.

Doesn't Wholly Believe in Arbitration, but Welcomes English Friendliness.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Government published a semi-official reply to-day to the speech of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on Monday night, in which he came out strongly in favor of international arbitration of all questions between nations and States.

The communique, which calls the speech of Sir Edward an important political announcement, greets it with apparently candid satisfaction.

It says the speech does full justice to Germany's standpoint and opens up agreeable perspectives in the development of the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Germany, the semi-official note says, is quite ready to join in any agreement of the nature indicated in Sir Edward's speech, which may tend to overcome English popular mistrust, though from this to the ideal of the world's peace based on arbitration acts is still a far step.

Arbitration, the note says, does not supply an infallible means of obviating all international disagreements and misunderstandings and may itself become the matter of a quarrel, like anything else. The eventual agreement will depend on the more or less conciliatory spirit in which the negotiations are carried on. It is precisely the existence of this spirit in the English Foreign Minister's speech which, the communique concludes, will awaken sympathy all over the world.

The Social Democrats have given notice that they will introduce a resolution in the Reichstag calling on the Government to begin negotiations for a "naval peace" with England.

The German papers comment coldly on the speech. The *Berliner Tageblatt* is among the exceptions. It cordially favors the initiation of negotiations between Germany and Great Britain looking to the limitation of armaments.

The *Reichshalle* ascribes Sir Edward's advances to Great Britain's fear of losing her maritime position.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* compares any attempt to make Germany and Great Britain limit their armaments to an effort to square a circle.

Notwithstanding the chilliness of the general comments, however, there is a number of exceptions. The *Reichshalle* is among the exceptions. It cordially favors the initiation of negotiations between Germany and Great Britain looking to the limitation of armaments.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The Russian press is skeptical in its view of the utterances of Sir Edward Grey in relation to arbitration. The view is expressed that the strongest of the military powers will not be moved from their present position by the arbitration idea.

Editorials which express this belief point admiringly to the sacrifices which the German people have made and add that thirty years ago Germany apparently had not the slightest chance of competing with England. Now, on the contrary, many think that England's chance of competing with Germany is slender.

VIENNA, March 15.—Sir Edward Grey's recent arbitration speech is enthusiastically commented on here by the leading newspapers.

U. S. CITIZENS STILL GERMAN. Bill in the Reichstag Will Propose to Keep a Hold on Emigrants.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Reichstag will be asked very shortly to consider a bill to amend the existing law under which a native German automatically loses his citizenship within ten years after emigration unless he registers at the nearest consulate.

The Pan-German League and the German Nationality Association, impressed by the fatherland's enormous annual loss of citizens under the present law, especially to the United States and the overseas possessions of Great Britain, have framed a bill under the provisions of which a German will not lose his citizenship against his will nor even when he becomes a citizen of another country. Thus if a German emigrates to the United States and becomes naturalized there his German citizenship is merely suspended and revives automatically if he leaves the United States. The bill contains clauses regarding the children of emigrants and German women who marry foreigners.

It is not known as yet whether the Government will accept the bill as drafted or whether it will formulate one of its own looking to the same end. The celebrated statistician Dr. Ratjen figures that 3,000,000 native born Germans are now living abroad and that but 700,000 of that number are still German subjects.

TO DIE FOR ANARCHIST CRIME. Stein, Convicted in Houndsditch Murder Case, Protests His Innocence.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 15.—After a nine days trial Morris Stein, alias Stinie Morrison, was found guilty of the murder of the Jew of the name of Leon Beron.

The killing took place at Clapham Common, and it will be remembered that the victim, when found, had peculiar marks of knife cuts on his face. Indications were given that the murder was done by an anarchist out of revenge. The case was oddly tangled up with the Houndsditch murders in December.

Later Stein, or Morrison, a powerfully built man of over six feet in height, was arrested. He strongly denied that he had killed Beron, but he was held and tried.

After the verdict of guilty was rendered to-day Stein was sentenced to death, whereupon he exclaimed: "I am innocent. I do not believe there is a God in heaven."

JURY TO TRY CAMORRISTS. Sufficient Panel Responds at Viterbo in Cuccolo Murder Case.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VITERBO, March 15.—The jury which is to decide the fate of the Camorristi who are to be tried for the murder of Gennaro Cuccolo and his wife was finally completed to-day. Two more than the necessary number were procured from the panel summoned to appear this morning.

When the proceedings began the judges ordered that Gargiulo, one of the prisoners who is suffering from heart disease, be permitted to sit outside the cage in which his companions are kept in the court room. After the indictment had been read an adjournment was taken till to-morrow.

SEIZE WALRUS HUNTERS. Danish Warship to Patrol for Americans Along the Greenland Coast.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—A Danish warship has been ordered to the coast of Greenland to protect the fisheries.

It has orders to seize American walrus hunters who have been infesting the forbidden waters.

persons are reported to have been killed.

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The Mendel Method

The usual way to pack a trunk is to stand in the middle of a room and guess what you need. Put each thing carefully into the trunk, till it becomes apparent that the trunk is not big enough. Then just jam things in the best you can and finally sit on the cover in a frantic effort to make ends meet!

Upon arrival at your destination, open up the trunk—if it has not already opened up without assistance—and empty out its unrecognizable contents. After this, transfer each item to the wardrobe or chiffonier as the case may be, until you want to leave. Then go through all the paraphernalia of packing again. And don't forget that there is always more to pack the second time!

The Mendel method eliminates packing entirely. The Mendel Wardrobe Trunk is a chiffonier and a wardrobe made into a single portable unit. All you have to do is to transfer the contents of your chiffonier and your wardrobe to the corresponding locations in the Mendel Wardrobe Trunk and the trick is done!

And you don't have anything further to do in the matter until you return home, when you simply reverse the transfer you made before starting.

Made in 4 models—17 for men and 23 for women. Hard, rigid, splendidly built, they give almost imperishable wear.

45.00 to 150.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BROCKEN ON THE STAGE. Production of the Second Part of "Faust" a Great Success in Berlin.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 15.—The production of the mystic, allegorical second part of Goethe's "Faust" achieved success when produced here to-day. It is the first time that the play has been given with any thoroughness in this city.

Herr Reinhardt, who fathered the production, lavished his wonderful skill on the stage settings, which showed great originality. The scene which showed the witches' Sabbath on the Brocken was marvelous.

More than 400 players were required to present the forty-seven scenes, and there was an interval of an hour for dinner, which was served in the theatre. The auditorium and foyer of the theatre were crowded with representatives of Berlin's most prominent families.

Even the United States has been as peremptory with China.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 16.—The Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, cabling his paper says that neither the Russians nor the Chinese there regard the latest Russian note as an ultimatum. While it is more peremptory than the note of February 16 it is not more mandatory than many notes that China has received from various Powers.

Even the United States was more peremptory in its tone at the time of the boycott. There is no reason, the correspondent says, to anticipate other than an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

It is not known as yet whether the Government will accept the bill as drafted or whether it will formulate one of its own looking to the same end. The celebrated statistician Dr. Ratjen figures that 3,000,000 native born Germans are now living abroad and that but 700,000 of that number are still German subjects.

IMMIGRANTS AMERICANIZED. So Italian Government Proposes to Increase Italian Schools Here.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 15.—The Premier explained the Government's emigration policy at some length in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He referred first to the measures which the Italian Government proposed to adopt as well as to the laws enacted by the United States to restrict immigration.

These latter, the Premier said, were calculated to curtail only partially Italian emigration, as labor was still needed in America. He deplored the fact that so many emigrants soon lost their national traits and became Americanized.

For this reason it would be necessary to increase the Italian schools abroad, he said.

GRAHAM-WHITE WAITING. Has No Notice Yet of Liberty Flight Decision—His Last Resort.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 15.—Graham-White told a correspondent of THE SUN to-day that he had received no official notice or intimation of the action of the executive board of the Aero Club of America at New York yesterday in awarding the Statue of Liberty prize to Count de Lesseps and disqualifying himself and the late John B. Moisant.

Mr. White added that when he received official notice of the action of the American body he will place the matter in the hands of the Royal Aero Club and the International Aeronautic Federation.

He will be guided altogether by their advice.

OLD SILVER TREASURES. More Than \$17,000 Paid for Two Cups in Dixon Sale in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 15.—At the continuation of the sale of the old English silver of the late Joseph Dixon at Christie's to-day an unnamed American bought Nos. 189 and 190 for \$8,200 and \$9,000 respectively. No. 189 is a Charles I. steepie cup and cover, entirely gilt, 17½ inches high, with the London hall mark 1641.

No. 1